Subscriptions by Mail, Post-Paid DAILY, per Year ..... 6 60 BAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....

Pants-Klosque No. 19, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

# The Last Act of Reconstruction.

In the harbor of Manila, half way around the globe, GEORGE DEWEY of Vermont has completed the process of reconstruction which began at Appomattox thirty-three years earlier.

For years the people of the old Confedgrate States, and the survivors of the Confederate army and navy, have loyally and moreservedly accepted the flag of the United States as the flag of their undivided allegiance and their unalterable love. It has long been their flag again, and in times of national rejoicing or of national danger they have hailed it and rallied around it with precisely the same sentiments as inmire their fellow citizens of the North.

Yet until Sunday last, May 1, 1898, the glag of the new Union had never been a battle flag. On that day it floated for the first time for fifty years above the smoke of a battle in which North and South were Schling for it side by side. The splendid victory won by DEWEY and his men on the other face of the earth is the first victory on land or sea in which the Americans of the North and the Americans of the South have an equal share; for it is the first action since the end of the Mexican war, exactly half a century ago, in which they have fought together, as of old, against a

The glorious naval engagement in Manila Bay makes history and marks an epoch in more ways than one. Not the least signifieant of Its aspects is in the circumstance that on that day, Commodore DEWEY commanding, the final act of reconstruction was completed and the Union made perfect for all time, under the Stars and Stripes.

#### Questions of No Importance.

We have received the letter printed l low from "A Militiaman" of this city:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: I see it stated b ten. Hor that members of military organization columteering in the regular army will receive a furare concluded with the army they will return to their planes in the regiments they were members of previ ous to their volunteering. I also see it stated tha new regiments are to be formed to take the piace of

She ones volunteering.
"Can you state what becomes of the ones return
fing, and are the new regiments to be disbanded on

"I understood a man could not get a furlough, and in volunteering he ceased to be a member of his regi nt, If a member of any. "NEW YORK, May B."

We print this letter merely for the pur pose of saying as emphatically as possible that all such discussions as it raises are mow out of place, impertinent, and mischievous. The President has called for volunteers, and the country wants them, and wants them to be men who enter th armed service of the nation with no con ditions whatever, but ready to land full and willing obedience to the oath of their anlistment.

Gon grant that they may all come back In health and strength; but, first of all, let us pray and let them pray that they may come back victorious over their country's enemies, whatever the cost,

Their status in the National Guard on returning is a matter relatively trivial. The important matter is that the President's call for volunteers is proof that they are needed for the national defence, in either purely defensive or actively aggresafve operations. No regiment and no member of the National Guard was under any compulsion to go, and therefore they deserve all honor for their almost unanimous willingness to risk life and limb and health for the nation. The regiments volunteered ; they were not ordered to the war agains their will or without consulting their will . they were not conscripted. Understanding all the risks involved, they accepted them bravely and patriotically.

No one of the National Guard need have any fear that he or his organization will suffer any harm after the war because of service in the war. All of them will be proud of that record, and the regiments to which they belong will receive and hold the highest distinction hereafter accorded to the National Guard organizations. Time spent in such discussions as those raised by our correspondent is wasted utterly. The subject has no importance. We have no epinions to express regarding it, for we have no interest in it.

Mayor VAN WYCK has withheld his approval from a bill passed by the recent Legislature for the paternal purpose of "regulating the hours of service" and prescribing when, how long, and at what interwals anothecaries' clerks shall work for their employers. This is his objection summed up in his memorandum :

"The just section of the act gives the Board o Mealth power to adopt rules and ordinances for its enforcement. Under this authority, the Board of Health could prescribe how the daily and weekly house of service should be distributed, and they could in other ways interfere seriously with, if not practisally control, the administration of a material par-

As we pointed out when the measure was under legislative discussion, it is no more the function of the State to regulate the hours of apothecary clerks than to fix their pay. If the Board of Health should be empowered to regulate the hours of spothe-cary clerks, why should not the Building Department be empowered to fix the hours during which carpenters, plumbers, masons, painters, and plasterers shall work, regardless of their right to contract with their amployers as they may think best !

Such an extension of arbitrary authority by the Government goes logically to the extreme of State socialism, wherein the rights and interests of the individual and his whole power of initiative are surrendered to "the State." It would tell the farmer when he must sow and when he must reap, the shopkeeper when he must keep open and at what hour he must close. Moreover, what reason is there for assuming that the Board of Health, though it has no particular knowledge of the apothecary business, can better regulate its operation than the apothecaries themselves, both employers and employed? If will enforce strictly the rules against

there is any justification for the argument in favor of this bill vetoed by the Mayor, that as a measure of public health and to obviate the danger of fatal accident, those who compound prescriptions of physicians should not work more than the sixty-six hours, why should not that board also regulate the hours of service of the physicians who write the prescriptions? Would not the argument that a physician should be limited within the discretion of the Board of Health to sixty-six hours of professional service in one week in order to diminish the danger of accidents to patients be laughed at as an absurdity of professional reform? But it is no more abourd than the arguments used in favor of the bill vetoed by Mayor VAN WYCK so properly.

#### Direct Taxation and the War Revenue Bill.

The calendar of crank and quack mes ures to provide war revenue increases steadily in both the Senate and the House. Most of the bills recently introduced are similar to those which we have already described, and belong to the greenback, free silver, and income tax departments of notional or obstructive war legislation.

Congressman Maguins of California, s far as we know, is the first to propose scheme for a direct tax upon the States and Territories in order to raise money where with to meet the expenses of the war with Spain. His bill provides for a direct tax of \$125,244,500 annually, apportioned to the States and Territories according to population, so as to meet the constitutional requirement as to direct taxes Under this apportionment New York's share would be \$11,995,706 and Wyo ming's \$121,410. The bill also provides an elaborate plan for the assessment and collection of the tax in case the States them selves do not pay it. It is to be laid on all land, exclusive and irrespective of the improvements thereon; and every mortgage on real estate is to be treated as an interest in the land mortgaged. Land be longing to the United States, or to any State, county, or municipality, is to be exempt. The provisions for assessment collection, liens, sale of delinquent prop erty, redemption, and so on, resemble those of the statutes of most States for th taxation of real estate for local purposes If the States themselves collect their share of the direct tax and turn it over to the Federal Treasury, they get 15 per cent. for expenses. If they do not collect it, the United States Government undertakes the task, with a full force of collectors and deputy collectors, assessors and assistant assessors, and a complete system of adver tisements, sworn statements by the land owner or mortgagee, tax lists and duplicates, appeals and equalizations.

Now, if Mr. MAGUIRE's bill should pass and if the States should prefer to let the United States undertake the gigantic mathematical job of valuing all the land in the country independently of its improvements, and of separating in all real estate mortgages that part of the mortgage which rests upon the unimproved land only, and of collecting from individuals the infinitesimal amounts thus assessed, and of looking after liens and tax sales and chasing up delinquents. and so forth, how much of the \$125,244,500 does Congressman Maguire suppose would be left for the purpose of carrying on war

We speak of the Maguire bill merely because it is another and a somewhat curious achievement of the crank industry which takes advantage of the war emergency to prepare and propound notional schemes of taxation. The measure on which the nation must depend for its war revenue is the Dingley bill, which has passed the House and is now in the Senate. The less factional, political, and whimsical opposition there is to its speedy enactment, the better for the patriotism of the Senate.

tunate tonnage tax section should by all means be stricken out, unless we propose to tax neutral and friendly countries for the expenses of our own war with Spain. But in the main the Dingley bill is wisely and fairly drawn, and less conspicuous defects may well be overlooked now for the sake of prompt action.

# Neutrality Proclamations.

Unless Germany, Austria and the two or three Southern and Central American republics that have delayed declaring their neutrality hurry a little our war with Spain may be over before they can join the gen eral procession of nations.

No Government, however, is under obligation to issue a proclamation of neutrality. The matter is one to be decided by its own convenience or interests, although for the last hundred years such announce ments have been customary, especially among great maritime nations, soon after the outbreak of an important war. They have become useful warnings both to the citizens of the neutral country and to the belligerents.

It has been suggested that the neglect of Ecuador to follow the lead of her neighbors in this respect really means only that her ports are not likely to be entered by belligerent cruisers; nor are her commercial interests likely to be affected by the war. In the case of Chili the presumption of remoteness of possible interests may not be so strong. It is worth noting that the neutrality proclamations thus far seem to be generally accepted as in our favor rather than in Spain's. The reason for this is that Spain, without the alliance or interference of some other maritime power, is doomed. and proclamations of neutrality are indications, for the present, against such alliances or interferences in her favor. Besides, strict observance of the rules as to coaling in neutral ports and as to contraband of war in general, will work more against Spain than against us, as her principal area of naval action in the Atlantic is

so much further from its base than is ours. After all, although the dynastic relations between Austria and Spain are close, neither Austria nor Germany has a port in the world which either our war vessels or the Spanish would be at all likely to enter for coaling. Their commercial interests, too, will probably be little affected by the war, so that their waiting attitude on the subject of neutrality need not have anything sinister or suspicious. It has been suggested that we may properly exercise the belligerent right of search with peculiar strictness against German ships, since, in the lack of a neutrality proclamation by their Government, they may feel freer to risk carrying contraband. But we do not believe any discrimination will be made between German and other ships. We have no need to worry about the right of search, for Spain is already past the power of contraband to save her. Of course, our squadrous blookade running, but we look for very little molestation of nentral merchant vessels on the part of American cruisers. Indeed, our Government's announcement

of its attitude toward neutral trade cannot fail to give complete satisfaction to the great sea carrying nations. Perhaps Germany is waiting to see whether we mean all we have said.

### Discipline First of All.

There is a lesson to be learned from the conduct of such militia regiments as refused to enlist which is too valuable to be lost. The Seventh Regiment, taking that as an example, is probably, in drill and organization, the best militia regiment in the United States. Regarding the quality of its men, not to make comparisons odious, it is our conviction that there is no truer blue set of fellows joined together in the country, and that they would "stand and take it," if as ordered, with any rivals. Yet we suspect that the thing responsible for bringing this admirable organization into discredit with the general public was, fundamentally, lack of discipline, of the higher sort.

There must have been among the men of the Seventh a certain spirit of criticism of the war, and of the Government for going to war. If the regiment had been fired with the sound American feeling toward the enterprise its attitude upon the proposition to volunteer must have been different from what it was. But even without sympathy for the war, when the President called for troops it probably would have followed him if it had no ooked critically and coldly upon his justification for so doing, and had not given the benefit of doubt to their private opinions instead of to their uniform. Again, when the Governor of New York called for volunteers the Seventh permitted itself to be influenced by anxiety about its own peculiar in terests, such as its integrity as a regiment and its obligation as a home guard. It forgot that it was a State institution, a part of the forces commanded by Governor BLACK, and that the latter, as Commander in-Chief, bore the responsibility of looking after the State troops. This function the Seventh assumed for itself, to the distortion of its judgment on the main fact and to the lamentable result that is known.

All this was essentially antagonistic to the idea of discipline, and the key of milltary strength is discipline, not only in letter but in spirit. It will be well for all militiamen who have entered the service of the United States to make a careful and indelible note of this. There is but one thing for them to think of until the war is over, namely, the flag of the nation, borne, so far as they are concerned, by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army

#### How Long Will the War Last?

On Monday the remarks of Senor SILVELA in the Spanish Cortes, regarding the time when Spain's honor shall be so satisfied that she will desire to end the war, came next in importance to the news of Commodore Dewey's brilliant victory in Manila. Señor Silvela showed that in Spain all the hard sense is not yet dissolved in the general stirabout of emotion, bombast, and delusion.

Before granting the armistice lately of fered to the Cubans, the Spanish authori ties called in a group of experts to say whether such a favor was compatible with national honor. It was reported at the time that the deciding opinion was given by an officer of Russia, who as the representa tive of a military nation informed Spain that it reflected no discredit upon her mili tary prestige to offer autonomy.

It is time for another council of this sort and Senor Silvela's remarks show that the Conservative party is ready for it. The answer, delivered in the same friendly and sincere spirit of helpfulness, will doubt-

less be to the same effect. When a nation is virtually defeated, as Spain is to-day, peace may win back the

# A Wise Delay.

The truth of the London report from Madrid that the Spanish naval authorities have determined to unite their naval strength for an assault on our squadron in Cuban waters can only be established by the actual appearance of the Spanish ships on this side of the Atlantic. It cannot be assumed to be true. Its truth must be demonstrated by the fact.

We hope, however, that it is true that the Spanish fleet is coming to American waters to battle with our ships. Our victory in such a fight would bring the war to a speedy end, and that we would sweep the Spanish navy from the sea is hardly doubtful. That done, all of Spain's colonies would be ours if we chose to take them.

Meantime, awaiting the actual naval strategy of Spain, our squadron blockading Cuba delays expected offensive operations. and the expedition to the island from Tampa seems to have been postponed. This is wise. Everything else should wait on the possibility of the great and final

No one can question the persistent misrepresentation that will attach to a stand for peace in the midst of prevailing excitement. The cause of peace, however, is not the cause of cowards, and there are men to-day ready to seal their fidelity to it, with a bereism not less magnificent than that displayed amid the roar of guns. These men will stand like the old Roman, "cuncta terrarum subacta præter atrocem animum Catonia."

The above is from a letter from Morristown published in the Evening Post of yesterday. Are we, then, to have a new variety of war, war waged by the peace-at-any-price heroes to put an end to war! Does the terrible threat mean that this bloodthirsty band of disloyalists are preparing to make a diversion in the interest of Spain by charging on our troops, at the Hempstead camp, for instance! Let all the peace-at-any-price tribe get together and march up Broadway, so that the people may size them

One by one our brightest dreams of Boston fade. Now the Frog Pond, more venerable and than Nils or Tiber, is to be turned into a swimming pool for little wanton boys. In a day or two we shall hear that the Sacred Codfish has been shredded for the purpose of providing a new kind of shoehorn and antepast for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. The Frog Pond was sacred once, and although the frogs have long since ceased to croak there, there are enough Mugwumps about to keep up the average of croaking. The Frog Pond is a monument, and monument are not for the use of swimmers. It should have been reserved and preserved as the pri vate bathroom of the Codfish; but he. poor chap, will soon be butchered to make an

The Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Sage of Bastrop and Representative in Congress of the Ninth Texas district, has been Lieutenant-Governor of Texas and has now plumed his wings loftier flight. He is pursuing breathlessly the Democratic nomination for Governor. His manifesto to the Texas Democrats sought to impress upon them the fact that he believed he heard of it. The Texas Democrats still

continuing tolerably unimpressed, more suduc-tive measures are to be used. The Sayarites are going to give a big barbeoue, with an afternoon concert by the Herb's Light Band, and an evening dance. Under the influences of abundant free lunch, music and dancing a Bayers Club will be formed. Mr. SAYERS will not be present, but the outpoured melodies of the Herb's Light Band will almost equal his own melediou bursts. Great is the power of a barbeque; the combined power of a barbecue and the Herb's Light Band what mortal oan resist f

'Tis the voice of PAT DONAN, we hear him complain. Col. PAT DONAN, the pride of the Banana Belt and the unresting winder of speech. Col. Par Dowan now has a voice almost frewned in tears. "Just as we were ready to take hold of the greatest mining boom that ever struck the country," walls he, "comes this was to stop investments." And then Col. PAT DONAN, simself a warrior and performer on the drum, declares that "war is a barbarism under any circumstances, and the nations that engage in it are barbarous, whether they call themselves Christians, Mohammedans, or Pagans," not, sweet Par, for trickling tears are vain. Life cannot consist entirely of booms. Let the "barbarians" alone. "The greatest mining country that has ever been found on earth" will not run away, and you can have your greatest mining boom after the war is over. Why deer a puet like Col. PAT DONAN rend his raiment or cocunt of the wickedness of war in regard to

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Record, quotes with the requisite blushes an Englishman, "I can't sleep," says this can did person, "until I've read the Record." Nov it is untrue that the Record has in it poppy or mandragors or drowsy syrups of the East. Englishman's compliment must remain an

In these days of liveliness on the ocean wave, we miss and even yearn for tidings of our once loquacious little Iberian friend, Lieut SORRAL. He must be full of views. Why are they veiled from an eager world? Soural may never know how profoundly he affected the American people by expressing an unfavorable opinion of the American Navy. Sonnal cast his powerful and Tappertitian eyes upon the navy, and swept it away with a look and a wave of the hand. But this is a world of illusions, and things are not what they seem. The American Navy seems to be all right, whereas Sobrat is not visible to the searcher for him. Will not SOBRAL turn up and explain He is the man upon whom Spain should depend. He has annihilated the American Navy once, and he can do it again. He ought to draw his flashing pen and good long bow at once,

Our gentle contemporary, the Liberal of Madrid, was good enough last week to assign to the American side "brag. bluster, and funk." A concise history of the Spanish campaign a

All students of acoustics hope that Don POLVERA TABASCO V AZUPRE, now or formerly Governor-General of the Philippines, will have another fit of vibrations before he bids the East adieu. Tabasco is what is called "hot stuff" in the Chinese classics, and the fire and noise of him are incredible. We are confident that a full ac count of this week's operations in the Philippines will show that Tabasco, exploding proclams tions, could be heard above all the charivari o the guns; and that when the Spanish ships were sunk he cried in accents wild: "Countrymen of the Cid and conquerors of the Moors, thus d our invincible squadrons retire beneath the and ungrateful race to which they gave a coun

# THE PUTNAM COUNTY CONFENTION. liton Fish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: In contra diction of the report of the Putnam County Re publican Convention, held on the 30th plt., sent from Fishkill Landing and printed in THE SUN yesterday. I beg leave to say that all the Congressional delegater chosen at that convention favor the renomination of Gen. John H. Ketcham, and resolutions favoring his Congressional career were adopted. The conver tion also adopted unanimously resolutions in dorsing the administration of Gov. Black and the legislative action of Senator Daly and Assemblyman Addis. Moreover, it was not in any sense a snap convention. It was called at jority representation in that body, and for several specific reasons other than the election of delegates.

I am the editor of the Brewster Standard, and a member of the Republican Editorial Association of the art of New York. Owing to Gov. Black a Brat with a grainst the Ellsworth newspaper bill, the Republican Editorial Association at a meeting held in Buffalo, April 18, adopted resolutions favoring the renomination of Gov. Black, and urging upon all members of the association aggressive work to that end. Having assented to that proposition, and realizing that much adverse criticism would be aroused throughout the county by my action in keeping my newspaper in line for Gov. Black and at the same time holding the Chairmaship of a Republican County Committee, a body probably favoring the Hon. Hamilton Fish for Gubernatorial honors—and in this connection I need not go into the relations, or rather lack of relations, existing between Mr. Black and Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at an early convention, already proposed and discussed, and at the same time suggest Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at an early convention, already proposed and discussed, and at the same time suggest Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at an early convention, already proposed and discussed, and at the same time suggest Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at an early convention, already proposed and discussed, and at the same time suggest Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at an early convention, already proposed and discussed, and at the same time suggest Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at an early convention and an adversable to the State and the same time suggest Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at an early convention and an adversable to the State Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation to the control of the State Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation to the control of the State Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at the control of the State Mr. Fish—I decided to tender my resignation as Chairman at th member of the Republican Editorial Associacussed, and at the same time suggest Mr. Fish as my successor and as a delegate to the State

Convention.
The convention was held April 30. My picture was turned to the wall by a vote of 36 to 22 and delegates favoring the nomination of Hamilton Fish for Governor were chosen.
BREWSTER, May 2.

E. W. Addis,

The National Guard and the Regular Army. Below is a letter addressed by the Adjutant. General of Maine to the Adjutant-General of Missouri concerning the status and functions of the National Guard:

Missouri concerning the status and functions of the National Guard:

Gen. M. F. Hell, Adjulant-General of Missouri,
Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 19th inst.

I beg to state that in my opinion the National Guard and the regular army cannot be brought too closely together. At all times the regular army must be our model, and it must be the nucleus around which is any emergency the forces of the United States gather. The National duard should be fostered by the covernment and by the officers of the regular army, and the friendship between the two organizations should be increased in every possible way.

I am not one who is constantly locking for some little source of irritation to be magnified and dwelst upon. Matters of that sort, it seems to me, should be beneath the notice of a soldier.

I think a State should provide by law for the return of organizations of the National Guard to their original status at the termination of a war. These organizations dembiason upon their colors the battles through which they have passed, and these rags should pass from hand to hand as the years roll by. Whenever in the future war is forced upon us, these organizations of the National Guard should again go to the front under their old designations, and with the battles of their former campaisms upon their colors. In this way it seems to me that a volunteer army can be built up that will be permanen in its character, of great influence in the courty, and of great service in time of need. Yours very respectfully.

John T. Richards, Adjutant-General.

# The Song of Bewey's Guns.

What is this thunder music from the other side of the world. That pulses through the severing seas and round the planet runs ! Tis the death song of old Spain floating from the Asian main; There's a tale of crumbling empire in the song

of Dewey's guns! The hand that held the sceptre cace of all the great world seas. And paved the march with dead men's bones

of Dower's guns. Bam Walter Form.

KEEP MANIEA.

It Should Be Made the Hong Hong of in the Fur East.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is rather infortunate that Americans should have looked upon the recent crisis in China as a sort of operabouffe, in which they had nothing more tangible than an amused concern. As a motter of fact, we have a very practical interest in secing that our merchants are not unduly haraicapped by hostile tariffs and discriminating duties in the future commercial growth of the Asiatic empire.

Under the three treaties that have been con cluded between the United States and China we enjoy all the rights, privileges, and favors granted by China to any other nation, and have made such good use of them that the export trade has risen from \$8.117.059 in 1893 to \$17. 978,065 in 1897. The bulk of this trade consists of manufactured cotton goods and kerosene, though the export of other articles and products, such as flour, machinery, dyes, and matches, has increased within the last ten years by from 200 to 500 per cent. Nor do these figures by any means represent the sum total of our export trade with China, Before November, 1896, the steamships of the Pacific Mail, the Occidental and Oriental lines from San Francisco, called at no other port but Hong Kong, which is still the great importing centre for Chinese trade; and all goods transshipped to China by way of a British or foreign port are credited to the intermdiate country. The actual value of the experts from the United States to China may, therefere, be set down at fully \$20,000,000 for the year 1897; and when it is remembered that almost all this trade is done with that portion of China that lies between the Canton River and the Shantung Peninsula, and that the vast markets of the interior are still practically untouched, it will be seen that that sum must grow indefinitely in the future. Now, there is no use in hiding the fact that

our Administration did nothing to protect these interests during the recent onslaught of Russia, France and Germany. Partly because of the extreme stress of the Cuban difficulty, partly because we have neither a sufficient fleet nor an effective basis of operations in the Far East, this country remained an interested but quite passive spectator of one of the greatest dangers that could threaten her Asiatic trade. What was the result ! The result was that the entire volume of our Chinese commerce was handed over for preservation to Great Britain. It was eft for that country to further our interests by looking after her own. Both nations were equally concerned in seeing that the open door was not closed; the only difference was that Great Britain did what she could to keep it open. America did not lift a little finger in the -the opening of three new treaty ports, as well shall not be alienated to any foreign power and hat access to the inland waters shall be free to the ships of all nations-will do more to arouse China than anything that has befallen the Celestial Empire since the war of 1860. It will se simply our own fault if a goodly portion of the commerce in the newly opened markets d.es not fall into our hands; but the fact remains noment to our future trade, were not obtained by any exertions on our part.

No one can argue that such a position of inac livity and indifference in the face of a great danger was consistent with our dignity as nation or with the brilliant future that lies before our commerce. The time must come when American interests will have to be looked after by America and not by any other country, when the duty of protecting our commerce will have to be faced by ourselves and not delegated to any nation whose policy happens to coincide may easily be worth \$50,000,000 and more, and we shall have to consider very seriously whether too high a price may not be paid for non-inter vention. For it is obvious that the Chinese question is not by any means settled. The per ties have merely drawn off for a little breathing space, and one or the other of them will cer ainly renow the struggle at the first favorable moment. It is still doubtful whether Russia will consent to making Tallenwan a free or treaty port. It is still doubtful whether France in the southern provinces and Germany in the Shantung will not be found to have violated our treaty rights. Under these circumstances it is our obvious duty to be prepared for what ever the future may bring forth. We have no interest in preserving the integrity of Chinese territory, but we have a large and increasing

interest in defending our present commercia privileges against outside encroachments. To do this effectively we need two thingsarger fleet and a permanent naval station in the Far East. A larger fleet is one of the cer tainties of the near future, and the present war will only hasten its coming. And the public is gradually becoming familiar with the necessity of having a basis of operations outside our own shores. Such a basis is provided for us in Manila. It has a magnificent strategical position. from which our interests in China could be easiy and adequately protected. It is surrounded by a bay which could hold all the pavies of the world. It is the finest, practically the only, gateway of commerce in the richest and largest all the Philippine Islands. Now that it has fallen into our possession by the bravery of our seamen, it ought to be kept. With the rest of the islands, their government and institutions we have no concern. To saddle ourselves with the responsibilities of keeping order among that mutinous and helf-caste population would be merely foolish. But Manila we need to safeguard our Asiatic commerce in the troublous times that are coming. It is necessary to our growth, our dignity, our mercantile interests. or position among the nations of the world. Manila should be made the Hong Kong of Amer NEW YORK, May 3,

Conquer and Morp All Spain's Colonies. TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Commodore

Dewey has begun the good work of opening European eyes to the fact that the United States is not to be utterly despised. In the name of civilization and humanity let the good work continue until the end. Too long has the peninsular vampire pitilessly sucked the blood of ber belpless colonial possessions. If our Government has any vigor or rigidity of the spinal solunia, not a foot of soil outside of Europe will be left to Spain on which to ply her accustomed trade of bloodshed and starvation.

We did not enter upon the war for territorial aggrandizement, but since we must take Spain's territories in order to bring her to her senses, let us make a full and clean sweep. Let us hold the Philippines and fortify them, and build a fleet to protect them and our trade with the far East. We shall gain immensely in the respect of all the world by so doing. See how the powers treated Japan! Let them not dure to try it upon Uncle Sam. He knows his own business. Let them mind theirs. If we follow this course, the commerce of the Philippines will in a few years repay the cost of this war. We can

And paved the march with dead men's bones

'neath all the circling suns.

Grew faint with deadly fear when that thunder
song drew near.

For the dirge of Spain was sounded by the
song of Dewey's guns!

There is music in a cannon, yet, for all Sons of
Peace—
Yes, the porthole's belching anthem is soft
music to her sons
When the iron thunder song sings the death of
ancient wrong—
An's dying wrong was chanted by the song
of Dorwy's guns.

Eam Walter Form.

I few years repay the cost of this war. We can
govern them as territories, and govern them
well. The world has hurdly seen such a stimulation to commerce as we will cause in the
Pallippines, and therefore will be felt in every
State of the Union. Let there be no talk of selfing them to any power.

We should do the same thing with the Canaries, unless Spain conces to her sonace in a very
short time. There will be fighting in Spain itself
very soon, and meanwhile we can take possession of the Canaries will grating in Spain itself
very soon, and meanwhile we can take possession of the Canaries will prostore assession of the
Canaries would have. Backed by strong fortifications and a good fleet, the European powers
would be as respectful and polities at they usually
are to England.

Suppose we should have a war with some
country in Europe, say Italy or Germany. What Suppose we should have a war with some country in Europe, say Italy or Germany. What

could we do without coaling stations? But the Canaries would give the matter another appearance. Clances now at England's position in case of a war with us. With coaling stations at Half-fax, the Bermudas, the Behamas, and Jamaica, she could punish us most terribly, while we could only invade Canada.

This war ought to be made an object lesson on both sides of the Atlantic. We should take the lesson to beart and build a navy and increase our army and coast defences.

I hope our Government will remember that Spain has two groups of islands in the Pacific, the Ladrones and the Carolines. Those, with Hawaii, will give us a splendid line of coaling stations across the Pacific. This war ought to do away with any doubt with regard to the value of such stations.

If our Government follows any other course it may be publicly applauded by the opponents of the war for its moderation and privately ancered at by all same Americans for imbedility and workness.

NEW YORK, May 2. MELVIN HIE.

### DEWEY.

A Tale of His Boybood-At Port Medson. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: The following anecdote of Commodors Dewsy may be

interesting at this time: Early in the fifties, when Dewey was a boy, Major Z. K. Pangborn, now a resident of New Jersey and for thirty years the editor of the Evening Journal of Jersey City, being then fresh from college, undertook the management of a district school at Montpeller, Vt. The school had been in rebellion for a long time, and the boy Dewey was the leader of the anti-teacher brigade. Several previous teachers had been 'removed," one had been stood upon his head n a snowbank, and it was generally said at Montpelier that pobedy could govern that school.

When Mr. Pangborn appeared at school the first day of the session he noticed Dewey up a tree throwing stones at small boys. He told him quietly that he must stop that. The reply was quietly that he must stop that. The reply was
that the teacher could "go to" the place reserved for a certain class of departed mortals,
and Dewey did not come down. School went
very smoothly that day, but there were indications that showed the teacher that trouble was
coming. So he provided himself with a nice
rawhide whip, which he tucked away over the
door, and then placed several sticks of good
hickory on the top of the pile in the old weed box.
Next day the fun began. Another boy wno
was disorderly was told to take his seat. He
did so, and seven of the big boys joined him on
his bench. Then Dewey stepped up and coolly
informed the teacher that they were "going to
give him the best licking that he had ever had."

"Go to your seat!" commanded the teacher,
who was not so big a "man" physically as
either of the two boys mentioned.

Dewey struck out, and the next instant the
rawhide was piaying catch-and-go all over him.
The other "biggest bey" entered the fight, and
was promptly laid low with a biow from one of
the hickory aticks. Dewey was, by this time,
lying upon the floor, howling for "quits," and
the other boy lay near him unconscious. The
rebellion was over, and Mr. Pangborn had no
further trouble with that school.

He took Dewey home to his father, and reported that he had brought him his son, "somewhat the worse for wear, but ready for school
work."

"Thank you," replied Dr. Dewey. "I guess that the teacher could "go to" the place re-

work."
"Thank you," replied Dr. Dewey. "I guess
George will not give you any more trouble. He
will be at school to merrow."
The father of the other boy tried to get a warrant for the arrest of the schoolmaster, but

The father of the other boy tried to get a warrant for the arrest of the schoolmaster, but there was not a magistrate in the county who would issue one. They said that if anybody had been found who could govern that school, he was the man for the place.

Young Dewey remained at school. He soon became a good scholar, and, under his friend's tuition, fitted for the Annapolis Academy. Years after these events he was wont to visit Major Pangborn at his home in Boston, where the former teacher was editor of the old Atlas and Hec. On one of these visits he said to, him: "I shall never cease to be grateful to you. You made a man of me. But for that thrashing you gave me I should probably now be in the State prison." Dewey was at this time a young Lieutenant in the navy and a chum of Major Pangborn's brother, who was also a young naval officer. The two spentmuch time at Major Pangborn's bome, and he always speaks of Dewey as "one of his boys," and is naturally very proud of him.

This little anecdote shows that it often happens that the worst bey in school may be made the best boy, and that it does not follow because

pens that the worst bey in school may be made the best boy, and that it does not follow because aboy needs a thrashing that he needs more than one, provided it be well done and at the right time. It is not on record that the Commodore has ever been beaten since, or that he has ever been known to fight in a bad cause. F. W. P.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you kindly orrect a few mistakes with regard to Commodor Dewey and the United States sloop of war Mississipp the fleet under Admiral Farragus attacked Port Rudson on March 15, 1863? 1. It was at night (11 o'clock) when the attack wa

2. The sloop of war Richmond got disabled, bein shead of the Mississippi, which caused our Capitain to sheer to port and run aground. We drow eighteen

8. The Mississippi had only two boats when in ection, and they were not sufficient to take what we left of the crew,
4. Neither did the crew set her on fire. The rebe

from the battery did that with shells.

5. The flagship Hartford, with the gunboat New But, Mr. Editor, there is one thing that I wish to state with regard to Commodore Dewey that I think was never done aboard of a man of war before. He gave orders before we went into action that the decks of the Mississippi should be whitewashed (see the smartness); that gave the guns' crews a chance to see the running gear of the guns—8-inch. It was all lights out that night.

One of the crew of the old Mississippi. 114 FRANKLIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN, May 2.

# The Best Head Dress for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Soldiers in active service should be provided with a reversible overing for whatever head dress is adopted for the field. This covering should be of different colors and oundings in which the soldier fights. For instance if the soldier were skirmishing in surroundings where there were stones or a rock formation be could show light brown covering on his head dress, but if he were skirmishing among trees or where the background was green he could show a green covering. and thus, in both cases, make his head covering cor form in some measure to his environment. In fact, we may follow nature in this matter and change our hue as animals and insects chauge or are changed to color by living among green foliage or on baked sands. Or if the soldier is allowed to retain his present service head dress of dark brown then the reversible hat covering could be made of calloo and of two colors-light green and gray-so that the soldier would have three colors in all for his head covering-trown, light green, and gray. The advantage of this ability to change the color of the head covering on a skirmish line must be apparent to any one who has ever been there. The head is very often the only part of the person exposed, and when the covering of the head conforms in color with the background it helps to conceal the skirmisher and helps to make

#### unsteady the aim of the enemy. An Undesirable School Teacher.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The present genour giorious flag was more imperatively called for than to-day when the joyous news of our fleet's great victory thrilled every patriotic heart. I was, therefore, justly indignant when I was told that in Gram mar School No. 6 (Madison avenue and Eighty-fifth street) a godkinesque teacher found it in her infinitesimally small heart to demand of one of her scholars the removal of a small flag he was proudly wearing in the lapel of his coat. The plucky little fellow—all honor to him—refused to obey the absurd demand, whereupon he was sent to the principal, who, mirubile diors, sustained the Utitandish precepter.

who, shrades the the statement the Untandles preceptive.

Hisame upon No. 6! Why, by the way, do the pupils of that school not salute the flag as is done daily in oth rachools? Why do they not practice patriotte songs? "My Country, The of Thee" about once a week is not enough to suit me. Why have our boys been forbidden to wear the emblem of our betoved country, as long as they do not cause inattention by doing so? I feel that these are many other parents who offert to such studied attempts at stifling patriot feelings. An Adolfted surprise at the time are many other parents who offert to such studied attempts at stifling patriot feelings.

Cluseret Was Terrible in Battle. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIT! I see by THE SUS of May 2 that General Conserved claims that at Cross-Keys, during our civil war, he fought Stonewall Jackson with his brigade for six hours, making nine

nsecutive charges, and at the ninth assault little emained of his (Ciuserst's) forces. As figures speak Joud for truth, I give you the following list of killed, wounded and missing of Geu. Frémout's command, from Boore's lettellion Becard Voi. S. page 100; Stail's brigade, 427. Milrov's brigade, 118. Hoblen's brigade, 60. Cluser is officiale, 17. Schenck's brigade, 14. Bucktaff's brigade, 8. Total, 664.

KEROSTON, N. V. A "Lafayette" Wanted.

# To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-SIT: WOU'S YOU SUGGEST

that a warship should be called the Lafayette? fayette College is toyal to the backbone, and every student will go to the front, and none of its profe sors are of the mollusk variety. Besides the policy of maming auxiliary pruisers for colleges, we ought to have a ship name: for the noble Frenchman, and even France would appreciate it. God bless Lewey! A SON OF LAPAYETTE.

UNITIOISH REPLACERS PAIRS.

An Argoment from the Point of View of the To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIP: It is evident from the letter of Mr. John Potter, recently published in THE SUN, that, like many other so-called avangelical Christians (especially those living at a distance from large cities), he has only the hasiest notion of the great questions that are agitating the religious world today. Mr. Potter defines faith as "the firm besounded by St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. John in their Epistles," &c., thus showing that he regards as finally settled the very things which have either been disproved by investigation

or which remain the subjects of heated discus-

sion between theologians of the conservative

and advanced schools. The same traditions which for many conturies taught men that Moses wrote the book of Gencels and that the world was less than six housand years old also associated the various books of the New Testament with the names of certain apostles and evangelists. At the present time, however, the Pauline, Petrine, and Johannine authorship of many of these books is not merely questioned by Biblical scholars and investigators, but is also emphatically denied. Distinguished European critics like Harnack Distinguished European critics like Harnack and Weizsäcker, and, in our own country, Dr. McGiffert, have devoted the best years of their lives to an examination of every shred of evidence bearing upon the subject. The Independent of Aug. 28 last contained a long review of the second part of Prof. Harnack s mounmental work upon the history of ancient Christian literature ("Die Chronologie der Altchristlichen Literatur"), which it describes as "a marvel of fairness and impartiality "by "the greatest living authority upon early Christian history." This book has also been very highly praised and quoted by some of our most orthodox preachers, who seem to imagine that the author has actually repudiated the conclusions and methods of the critical school, and that his work signalizes the accomplished or approach.

author has actually repudiated the conclusions and methods of the critical school, and that his work signalizes the accomplished or approaching victory of traditionalism in the field of New Testament criticism.

Though Harnack is a strong opponent of the Baur and Tübingen school of theologians, he is, however, very far from being a traditionalist. He telis us, for example, that the Gospel of Matthew in its present form is by an unknown author, and was written after the destruction of Jerusalem; that the fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse are not by the beloved disciple; that the pastoral epistles and that to the Hebrews are not of Pauline authorablp, while, so far as the so-called catholic epistles are concerned, he denies that any of them were written by the Aposiles to whom they are ascribed by tradition, having been originally anonymous, except the Second Epistle of Peter, which is notoriously pseudonymous and was considered of Origen.

It is interesting to observe that the revised

ously pseudonymous and was considered of doubtful authenticity as early as the days of Origen.

It is interesting to observe that the revised version of the New Testament has a note in the appendix to the effect that the American committee objected, among other things, to the words. "of Paul the Apostie," in the title of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and they are to be omitted in the translation which will be published in 1899. The revise! version, it will be remembered, was undertaken less than twenty years ago by British and American scholars, with a view to correcting or eliminating the many gross inaccuracies and apurious passages that disfigured the King James or authorized version. But so great has been the advance of knowledge during the last decade that several of the most eminent theologians and Semitic scholars of the United States, Great Britain and her colonies, Holland, and Germany have united to bring out an entirely new version of the Bible, known as the Polychrome, which embodies the results of the very latest investigations, and is far more radical in its changes than any translation which has so far appeared. The many notable discoveries among the buried cities of Babylonia and Assyria have been an important factor in bringing about these results. They have shown usmalst kably the origin of the most discoveries among the buried cities of Babylonia and Assyria have been an important factor in bringing about these results. They have shown usnaist-kably the origin of the most ancient Hebrew traditions, and nothing has been more astonishing of late than the conduct of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which, after having printed millions of Hibles, tracts, and other religious works for distribution among. "the heathen," is now publishing books by Prof. Sayce, the eminent Oxford Assyriologist, and others dealing with the pagan and mythical elements of the Scriptures, At All Souls Episcopal Church, in this city, a scries of very remarkable sermons was delivered during the past winter, one of which was upon "The Pagan Rootings of Christianity." The whole religious world, indeed, outside of the Roman Catholic Church appears to be in a condition of unrest, and nobody can foresee what will be the end of it all.

NEW YORK, May 2.

#### THE RAINT SEASON IN CUBA. said to Be the Most Charming of the Year-Epidemics Due to Negligoneo,

From the St. Louis Globe-Democro Washington, April 26.-Mr. William T. Hornaday, chief naturalist of the Smithsonian Institution, has spent nearly ten years in East India. Borneo, and Sumatra jungles collecting rare animals, birds, insects, and serpents for the Smithsonian. He is the only white man who

ever lived among the head hunters of Borneo. "All this talk of the danger in Cuba of the rainy season, yellow fever, &c., is greatly exaggerated," Mr. Hornaday said to-day. the Spanish Army has lost so heavily, many uninformed persons fear that the country would
be as fatal to newly arrived Americans as it was
to green Spaniards. The Spanish troops I saw
to green Spaniards. The Spanish troops I saw
were wretchedly fed and clothed, and absolutely
no heed is taken to enforce the most obvious sanitary regulations. Then the food,
ciothing, medicines, everything the men
should have to live upon, is furnished by contractors, who stand in with the efficers and
aimply starve the poor soldiers into disease and
death. The Spanish women have a saying,
'When our sons go to Cuba or the Philippines
they never return. Many a Spanish mother
whose son is coming near the time when he
must do service in the army is praying that
Cuba and Porto Rico may be lost to Spain before
her son goes away.

"After flye years of living in the most walco." the Spanish Army has lost so heavily, many un-

whose son is coming near the time when he must do service in the army is praying that Cuba and Porto Rico may be lost to Spain before her son goes away.

"After five years of living in the most malarial jungles on earth, in the midst of missmatic swampa, drinking awamp water, and often having to eat unaccustomed and badly cooked food. I never had but one to seh of Jungle fever, and that only laid me up six or seven days. I owe my excellent health to swo or three precautions. I never slept on the bare ground nor in the rain, and always ander shelter. I always wore light financis hext to the skin, and never slept in damp clothes. Whatever else I might have to de without, two changes of financi underwear besides that I had on, were always at hand. Take from six to five grains of quinine every morning in a cup of fox coffee if you have it; if not, then in hot water. Have your shoes to fit you, even if you muss buy them yourself, though the United States is furnishing its troops with an excellent marching shoe. With these precautions and u dose of some light laxative twice a week, there need be no more fear of fever in Cuba than there is in Missouri."

Mr. Morrillas, a Cuban born, and for some years an assistant surgoon in the United States Navy, now in the Marine Hospital service in the tropics, said to-day: "The rainy season, as it is called out of Cuba, is to Cubans the most charming sonson of the year. It begins generally about the middle of May and lasts to the middle of September. It usually rains in the afternoon, and sometimes the fail is very heavy and accompanied by such thunder and lighting as one never knows outside the tropics. It generally stops at sunset, which is simply unspeakably grand in its cloud effects. I rarely see the new thouse of the growing vegetation and makes our sugar and tobacco crops what they are. By eating well-tooked food and eachewing over-indulgence in the fruits of the country, usually so lean ting to strangers, always sleeping under some sort of shelter and not on the bare grou

# Columbus's Accursed Erg-Trick.

From the London Glube, The discovery of America so rankles that we understand no creature is just now so unpopular in Spain as a ben. At the present moment a hear tife freing to the mountains. To so much as mention eggs is becoming a penal offence, and the other day conjurer at Madrid who made an egg stand on end was led out and garroted.

# Private John Allen's Generous Offer

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal. HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., April 26.—Congressman John Allen was asked yesterday about the war. He said he called on President McKinley a few days before he came down, and told him that if he would furnish the man be (Allen) would furnish the officers, as he was daily in receipt of numerous letters from his con stituents who were willing to accept positions in that

# By Jingo.

From the Spectator. The best explanation of the word "Jingo" that we ave seen is that it is Baique for the Deity, the exprossion "by the living Jingo" being, in fact, an oath "by the living God." The word crept among the ower classes from the Basque sailors wrecked in the Armada.